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Voluntary Product Standard

PS 67-76

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE/National Bureau of Standards

**MARKING OF GOLD FILLED
AND ROLLED GOLD PLATE ARTICLES
OTHER THAN WATCHCASES**



ANSI/VPS PS 67-76

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The National Bureau of Standards¹ was established by an act of Congress March 3, 1901. The Bureau's overall goal is to strengthen and advance the Nation's science and technology and facilitate their effective application for public benefit. To this end, the Bureau conducts research and provides: (1) a basis for the Nation's physical measurement system, (2) scientific and technological services for industry and government, (3) a technical basis for equity in trade, and (4) technical services to promote public safety. The Bureau consists of the Institute for Basic Standards, the Institute for Materials Research, the Institute for Applied Technology, the Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology, the Office for Information Programs, and the Office of Experimental Technology Incentives Program.

THE INSTITUTE FOR BASIC STANDARDS provides the central basis within the United States of a complete and consistent system of physical measurement; coordinates that system with measurement systems of other nations; and furnishes essential services leading to accurate and uniform physical measurements throughout the Nation's scientific community, industry, and commerce. The Institute consists of the Office of Measurement Services, and the following center and divisions:

Applied Mathematics — Electricity — Mechanics — Heat — Optical Physics — Center for Radiation Research — Laboratory Astrophysics² — Cryogenics² — Electromagnetics² — Time and Frequency².

THE INSTITUTE FOR MATERIALS RESEARCH conducts materials research leading to improved methods of measurement, standards, and data on the properties of well-characterized materials needed by industry, commerce, educational institutions, and Government; provides advisory and research services to other Government agencies; and develops, produces, and distributes standard reference materials. The Institute consists of the Office of Standard Reference Materials, the Office of Air and Water Measurement, and the following divisions:

Analytical Chemistry — Polymers — Metallurgy — Inorganic Materials — Reactor Radiation — Physical Chemistry.

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Standards Application and Analysis — Electronic Technology — Center for Consumer Product Technology: Product Systems Analysis; Product Engineering — Center for Building Technology: Structures, Materials, and Safety; Building Environment; Technical Evaluation and Application — Center for Fire Research: Fire Science; Fire Safety Engineering.

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Computer Services — Systems and Software — Computer Systems Engineering — Information Technology.

THE OFFICE OF EXPERIMENTAL TECHNOLOGY INCENTIVES PROGRAM seeks to affect public policy and process to facilitate technological change in the private sector by examining and experimenting with Government policies and practices in order to identify and remove Government-related barriers and to correct inherent market imperfections that impede the innovation process.

THE OFFICE FOR INFORMATION PROGRAMS promotes optimum dissemination and accessibility of scientific information generated within NBS; promotes the development of the National Standard Reference Data System and a system of information analysis centers dealing with the broader aspects of the National Measurement System; provides appropriate services to ensure that the NBS staff has optimum accessibility to the scientific information of the world. The Office consists of the following organizational units:

Office of Standard Reference Data — Office of Information Activities — Office of Technical Publications — Library — Office of International Standards — Office of International Relations.

¹ Headquarters and Laboratories at Gaithersburg, Maryland, unless otherwise noted; mailing address Washington, D.C. 20234.

² Located at Boulder, Colorado 80302.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Juanita M. Kreps, Secretary
Dr. Sidney Harman, Under Secretary
Jordan J. Baruch, Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, Ernest Ambler, Acting Director

Voluntary Product Standard

PS 67-76

Marking of Gold Filled and Rolled Gold Plate Articles Other than Watchcases

Approved by the American National Standards Institute on
April 18, 1977, as American National Standard ANSI/ VPS PS 67-76

Abstract

This Voluntary Product Standard covers the marking of gold filled and rolled gold plate articles other than watchcases, as herein defined, offered for sale in the United States of America. Requirements include application of quality marks, "Rolled Gold filled," "Gold Overlay," "Gold Plate," and/or "Rolled Gold Plate" to articles made of other metals. Definitions of trade terms used and methods for identifying products that comply with the standard are included.

Key words: Jewelry, marking of; "Gold Filled," marking of; "Gold Overlay," marking of; "Gold Plate," marking of; "Rolled Gold Plate," marking of.

Nat. Bur. Stand. (U.S.) Prod. Stand. 67-76, 6 pages (Aug. 1977)
CODEN: XNPSAX

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402
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VOLUNTARY PRODUCT STANDARDS

Voluntary Product Standards are developed under procedures published by the Department of Commerce in Part 10, Title 15, of the Code of Federal Regulations. The purpose of the standards is to establish nationally recognized requirements for products, and to provide all concerned interests with a basis for common understanding of the characteristics of the products. The National Bureau of Standards administers the *Voluntary Product Standards* program as a supplement to the activities of the private sector standardizing organizations.

Establishment of a VOLUNTARY PRODUCT STANDARD

The role of the National Bureau of Standards in the establishment of a Voluntary Product Standard is to (1) act as an unbiased coordinator in the development of the standard, (2) provide editorial assistance in the preparation of the standard, (3) supply such assistance and review as is required to assure the technical soundness of the standard, (4) seek satisfactory adjustment of valid points of disagreement, (5) determine the compliance with the criteria of the Department's procedures, (6) provide secretarial functions for each committee appointed under the Department's procedures, and (7) publish the standard as a public document.

Producers, distributors, users, consumers, and other interested groups contribute to the establishment of a *Voluntary Product Standard* by (1) initiating and participating in the development of the standard, (2) providing technical or other related counsel as appropriate relating to the standard, (3) promoting the use of and support for the standard, and (4) assisting in keeping the standard current with respect to advancing technology and marketing practices.

Use of a VOLUNTARY PRODUCT STANDARD

The use of a *Voluntary Product Standard* is voluntary; the National Bureau of Standards has no regulatory power in the enforcement of the provisions of the standards. However, since the standards represent a consensus of all interested groups, their provisions are likely to become established as trade customs. In addition, when a standard is made a part of a legal document, such as a sales contract or code, compliance with the standard is enforceable.

The benefits derived from *Voluntary Product Standards* are in direct proportion to their general recognition and actual use. Producers and distributors whose products meet the requirements of a *Voluntary Product Standard* may refer to the standard in advertising and on labels to promote greater public understanding of or confidence in their products. Purchasers may order products conforming to the requirements of the standards.

For copies of the *Voluntary Product Standards* procedures or for more information concerning the development and use of these standards you may write to: Standards Development Services Section, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234.

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Marking of Gold Filled and Rolled Gold Plate Articles Other Than Watchcases

Effective April 12, 1976 (See section 5.)

(This Standard, which was initiated by the Jewelers Vigilance Committee, has been developed under the *Procedures for the Development of Voluntary Product Standards* of the U.S. Department of Commerce as a revalidation of CS 47-34, *Marking of Gold Filled and Rolled Gold Plate Articles Other than Watchcases*. See Section 6, *History of Project*, for further information.)

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Voluntary Product Standard is to establish nationally recognized marking requirements for gold filled and rolled gold plate articles other than watchcases and to provide producers, distributors, and users with a basis for common understanding of the characteristics of this product.

2. SCOPE

This Voluntary Product Standard covers the marking of gold filled and rolled gold plate articles other than watchcases,¹ as herein defined, offered for sale in the United States of America. Definitions of trade terms used and methods for identifying products that comply with the Standard are included.

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1. General - Products represented as complying with this Voluntary Product Standard shall meet all of the requirements specified herein.

3.2. Application of quality marks - The quality mark "Gold Filled," "Gold Overlay," "Gold Plate," and/or "Rolled Gold Plate" shall refer to articles made of base metal, upon one or more sides or surfaces of which base metal there is affixed by soldering, brazing, welding, or other mechanical means, a sheet or sheets or shell of karat gold, produced by alloying fine gold with other metals, said sheet or sheets or shell of gold being rolled, drawn, or pressed to the marked weight ratio before uniting with the base metal.

3.2.1. Weight - Qualities for gold filled, gold overlay, gold plate, and rolled gold plate articles other than watchcases shall be designated by and have applied thereto marks which state in terms of fractions and karats the correct proportion of

the weight of the alloyed gold to the weight of the entire metal in such articles and the actual karat fineness of the entire gold covering, thus "1/10 12K Gold Filled," or "1/30 10K Rolled Gold Plate," as the case may be. For example, "1/10 12K Gold Filled" means that the article consists of base metal covered on one or more surfaces with a gold alloy of 12 karat fineness throughout the gold covering, the said covering of gold alloy comprising 1/10 part by weight of the metal in the entire article, exclusive of the exemptions as noted in 3.4 and 3.4.1.

3.2.2. Fraction - The fraction shall precede the fineness designation in every case, and the denominator of said fraction shall always be a multiple of five, unless specified to the contrary by law or government regulation.

3.2.3. Fineness - No article having a gold coating of less than 10K fineness shall have applied to it any quality mark. No article having an alloyed gold content of less than 1/20 shall be marked "Gold Filled." Articles manufactured in accordance with the definitions of 3.2 if marked "Rolled Gold Plate," shall be preceded by the fraction and the fineness designation, as specified in 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

3.3. Tolerance - The actual gold content of an article shall be not less than the gold content indicated by the quality marks by more than 10 percent.

3.4. Exemptions - Exemptions recognized in the jewelry trade and not to be considered in any assay for quality include joints, catches, screws, pin stems, pins of scarf pins, hat pins, etc., field pieces and bezels for lockets, posts and separable backs of lapel buttons, springs, and metallic parts completely and permanently encased in a non-metallic covering. Field pieces of lockets are those inner portions used as frames between the inside edges of the locket and the spaces for holding pictures. Bezels are the separable inner metal rings used to hold the pictures in place.

3.4.1. Optical exemptions - Exemptions recog-

¹Definitions for watchcases are governed by the *Guides for the Watch Industry* promulgated by the Federal Trade Commission as amended August 18, 1970, since watchcases require a greater degree of metal content due to friction caused by the wrist.

nized in the optical trade and not to be considered in any assay for quality shall include screws, dowels, cores and/or inner windings of comfort cable temples, metal parts when completely and permanently encased with zylonite or any equivalent plastic material, and, for oxfords, the handle and catch.

3.5. Trademark - Any gold-covered article herein defined having applied thereto a quality mark, shall also have applied thereto and immediately adjacent to such quality mark, and equally visible, legible, clear, and distinct therewith, the name or a trademark duly applied for or registered under the laws of the United States, of the manufacturer or seller of such article or the trade name of the manufacturer or seller. Initials shall not be used in lieu of a name unless registered as a trademark as above provided.

3.6. Class, pattern, type, or style mark - If a gold-covered article herein defined has applied to it the name or a trademark duly applied for or registered under the laws of the United States, of the manufacturer or seller of such article, and a quality mark conforming to the requirements of this standard, it may also have applied to it numerals or other indicia to identify the class, pattern, type, or style of the article, provided such numerals are not incorporated with the quality mark and are not placed or arranged so as to mislead or deceive.

4. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Standard, the following definitions shall apply:

Apply or Applied - Apply or applied includes any method or means of application or attachment to, or of use on, or in conjunction with, or in relation to an article, whether such application, attachment, or use is to, on, by, in or with (1) the article itself, (2) anything attached to the article, (3) anything to which the article is attached, (4) anything in, or on, which the article is, or (5) any bill, invoice, order, statement, letter, advertisement, or anything so used or placed as to lead to a reasonable belief that it refers to the article in question.

Gold - Gold includes any alloy of the element gold of not less than 10 karat fineness. "Karat Gold" means an alloy of the element gold of not less than 10 karat fineness.

Mark - Mark means any letter, figure, numeral, symbol, sign, device, or any combinations thereof.

Quality mark - Quality mark means any mark indicating an article is composed of gold, and/or indicating the quality, fineness, quantity, weight, thickness, proportion, or kind of gold in an article.

Karat - A karat is 1/24 part by weight of the metallic element gold in an article. For example, "10 Kt" or "10 Karat Gold" means that the metallic element gold contained in the article constitutes 10/24 by weight of the entire article.

5. EFFECTIVE DATE AND IDENTIFICATION

The effective date of this Standard is April 12, 1976. As of the effective date, reference to PS 67-76, may be made in contracts, codes, advertising, invoices, product labels, and the like, but no product may be advertised or represented in any manner which would imply or tend to imply approval or endorsement of that product by the National Bureau of Standards, the Department of Commerce, or by the Federal Government.

The following statements are suggested for use in representing products as conforming to all requirements of this Standard:

- (1) "This article conforms to all requirements established in Voluntary Product Standard PS 67-76, developed and published in accordance with the U.S. Department of Commerce *Procedures for the Development of Voluntary Product Standards*. Full responsibility for the conformance of this product to the standard is assumed by (name and address of producer or distributor)."
- (2) "Conforms to PS 67-76, (Name and address of producer or distributor)."

6. HISTORY OF PROJECT

In 1933 Commercial Standard CS 47-34, *Marking of Gold Filled and Rolled Gold Plate Articles Other Than Watchcases*, was developed at the request of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association (renamed Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths of America, Inc.), supported by the Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc., and was published in January 1934.

In December 1974 the Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc., the recognized trade association for the jewelry industry, requested that the National Bureau of Standards initiate a revalidation of CS 47-34 under the *Procedures for the Development of*

Voluntary Product Standards. Appointments were made to the Standing Committee, and the Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc., recommendation was forwarded to them in July 1975 for review. The Standing Committee indicated the standard should be revalidated and in December 1975 they were asked to vote on the appropriateness of the proposal. In February 1976 all members of the Standing Committee approved the proposal to revalidate CS 47-34.

The new edition of the standard was designated Voluntary Product Standard PS 67-76, *Marking of Gold Filled and Rolled Gold Plate Articles Other Than Watchcases*, and became effective on April 12, 1976.

Technical Standards Coordinator:

C. W. Devereux
Standards Development Services Section
National Bureau of Standards
Washington, D.C. 20234

7. STANDING COMMITTEE

A Standing Committee has been appointed to assist in keeping this Voluntary Product Standard up to date. The names of the members of the committee are available from the Standards Development Services Section, Washington, D.C. 20234, which serves as the secretariat of the committee.

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1977 O-239-393

NBS TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

PERIODICALS

JOURNAL OF RESEARCH reports National Bureau of Standards research and development in physics, mathematics, and chemistry. It is published in two sections, available separately:

- **Physics and Chemistry (Section A)**
Papers of interest primarily to scientists working in these fields. This section covers a broad range of physical and chemical research, with particular emphasis on standards of physical measurement, fundamental constants, and properties of matter. Issued six times a year. Annual subscription: Domestic, \$17.00; Foreign, \$21.25.
- **Mathematical Sciences (Section B)**
Studies and communications designed mainly for the mathematician and theoretical physicist. Topics in mathematical statistics, theory of experiment design, numerical analysis, theoretical physics and chemistry, logical design, programming of computers and computer systems, and short numerical tables. Issued quarterly. Annual subscription: Domestic, \$9.00; Foreign, \$11.25.

DIMENSIONS/NBS (formerly *Technical News Bulletin*)—This monthly magazine is published to inform scientists, engineers, businessmen, industry, teachers, students, and consumers of the latest advances in science and technology, with primary emphasis on the work at NBS. The magazine highlights and reviews such issues as energy research, fire protection, building technology, metric conversion, pollution abatement, health and safety, and consumer product performance. In addition, it reports the results of Bureau programs in measurement standards and techniques, properties of matter and materials, engineering standards and services, instrumentation and automatic data processing.

Annual subscription: Domestic, \$12.50; Foreign, \$15.65.

NONPERIODICALS

Monographs—Major contributions to the technical literature on various subjects related to the Bureau's scientific and technical activities.

Handbooks—Recommended codes of engineering and industrial practice (including safety codes) developed in cooperation with interested industries, professional organizations, and regulatory bodies.

Special Publications—Include proceedings of conferences sponsored by NBS, NBS annual reports, and other special publications appropriate to this grouping such as wall charts, pocket cards, and bibliographies.

Applied Mathematics Series—Mathematical tables, manuals, and studies of special interest to physicists, engineers, chemists, biologists, mathematicians, computer programmers, and others engaged in scientific and technical work.

National Standard Reference Data Series—Provides quantitative data on the physical and chemical properties of materials, compiled from the world's literature and critically evaluated. Developed under a world-wide program coordinated by NBS. Program under authority of National Standard Data Act (Public Law 90-396).

BIBLIOGRAPHIC SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES

The following current-awareness and literature-survey bibliographies are issued periodically by the Bureau:

Cryogenic Data Center Current Awareness Service. A literature survey issued biweekly. Annual subscription: Domestic, \$25.00; Foreign, \$30.00.

Liquefied Natural Gas. A literature survey issued quarterly. Annual subscription: \$20.00.

NOTE: At present the principal publication outlet for these data is the *Journal of Physical and Chemical Reference Data* (JPCRD) published quarterly for NBS by the American Chemical Society (ACS) and the American Institute of Physics (AIP). Subscriptions, reprints, and supplements available from ACS, 1155 Sixteenth St. N.W., Wash. D. C. 20056.

Building Science Series—Disseminates technical information developed at the Bureau on building materials, components, systems, and whole structures. The series presents research results, test methods, and performance criteria related to the structural and environmental functions and the durability and safety characteristics of building elements and systems.

Technical Notes—Studies or reports which are complete in themselves but restrictive in their treatment of a subject. Analogous to monographs but not so comprehensive in scope or definitive in treatment of the subject area. Often serve as a vehicle for final reports of work performed at NBS under the sponsorship of other government agencies.

Voluntary Product Standards—Developed under procedures published by the Department of Commerce in Part 10, Title 15, of the Code of Federal Regulations. The purpose of the standards is to establish nationally recognized requirements for products, and to provide all concerned interests with a basis for common understanding of the characteristics of the products. NBS administers this program as a supplement to the activities of the private sector standardizing organizations.

Consumer Information Series—Practical information, based on NBS research and experience, covering areas of interest to the consumer. Easily understandable language and illustrations provide useful background knowledge for shopping in today's technological marketplace.

Order above NBS publications from: *Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.*

Order following NBS publications—*NBSIR's and FIPS from the National Technical Information Services, Springfield, Va. 22161.*

Federal Information Processing Standards Publications (FIPS PUBS)—Publications in this series collectively constitute the Federal Information Processing Standards Register. Register serves as the official source of information in the Federal Government regarding standards issued by NBS pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 as amended, Public Law 89-306 (79 Stat. 1127), and as implemented by Executive Order 11717 (38 FR 12315, dated May 11, 1973) and Part 6 of Title 15 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations).

NBS Interagency Reports (NBSIR)—A special series of interim or final reports on work performed by NBS for outside sponsors (both government and non-government). In general, initial distribution is handled by the sponsor; public distribution is by the National Technical Information Services (Springfield, Va. 22161) in paper copy or microfiche form.

Superconducting Devices and Materials. A literature survey issued quarterly. Annual subscription: \$30.00. Send subscription orders and remittances for the preceding bibliographic services to National Bureau of Standards, Cryogenic Data Center (275.02) Boulder, Colorado 80302.

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Institute of Standards and Technology-NIST
[formerly the National Bureau of Standards-NBS]

Jewelry Fact Sheet

The Commercial Standards (CS) and the Voluntary Product Standards (PS) concerning jewelry were withdrawn by the U.S. Department of Commerce effective March 21, 1984 (Federal Register, Vol. 49, No. 14, January 20, 1984, page 2499).

PS67-76, Marking of Gold Filled and Rolled Gold Plate Articles Other than Watchcases

PS68-76, Marking of Articles Made of Silver in Combination with Gold

PS69-76, Marking of Articles Made Wholly of or in Part of Platinum

PS70-76, Marking of Articles Made of Karat Gold

PS71-76, Marking of Jewelry and Novelties of Silver

Despite the withdrawal of these product standards they are still cited in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 16, Part 23-Guides for the Jewelry Industry. The Federal Trade Commission is the regulatory agency responsible for CFR Title 16, Parts 0 - 999. Call Toll Free - FTC Hotline at 877-FTC-HELP (877-382-4357) or website address: <http://www.ftc.gov> (click on Consumer Protection - go to Products and Services - scroll down to Guides).

For assistance and additional information on FTC regulations, guides, and other requirements and sources, contact Enforcement Division, Bureau of Consumer Protection, U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC), 6th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, USA 20580, USA; Telephone: (202) 326-3042; Fax: (202) 326-2558; Internet: <http://www.ftc.gov>.

Note: The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and Federal Register (FR) are available in most libraries and on the internet (summary, PDF file, text) at website address: <http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara>.

The following organizations can provide assistance and information on the subject:

Jewelers Vigilance Committee (JVC), 25 West 45th Street, New York, New York 10036, USA; Telephone: (212) 997-2002; Fax: (212) 997-9148. JVC can provide assistance and information on markings, advertising, related jewelry industry laws and, 'Guide to Jewelry Markings and Descriptions.'

Manufacturing Jewelers & Silversmiths of America-MJSA (formerly New England Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association), 1 State Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02908-5035, USA; Telephone: (800) 444-MJSA or (401) 274-3840; Fax: (401) 274-0265; Internet: <http://mjsa.polygon.net>.

International Market Research (IMR) Reports

IMR reports are original studies of growth export markets for selected U.S. industries. They are prepared on the spot, in the country of research, by market consultants under contract to the U.S. Department of Commerce or by the U.S. Foreign Commercial Service. The reports reflect the opinions and view of the surveyed country's end users, importers, agents, distributors and government officials. Fees for such reports are between \$50 and \$100, depending on length of the report.

Stephen B. Strauss,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Trade Information and Analysis.

[FR Doc. 83-1585 Filed 1-19-83; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510-25-M

National Bureau of Standards**Status Report on Voluntary Product Standards**

AGENCY: National Bureau of Standards, Commerce.

ACTION: Development, maintenance, and withdrawal of certain voluntary standards.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 30, 1982, the Department of Commerce (Department) announced in the Federal Register (47 FR 38171) the status of 26 standards classified as voluntary standards. The announcement was made in accordance with the revised "Procedures for the Development of Voluntary Product Standards" (15 CFR Part 10).

The August 30, 1982, notice specified the retention of specific standards for fixed periods of time. The updated status of all existing voluntary standards is indicated below.

The following Voluntary Product Standards will continue to be maintained by the Department:

Standard and Proponent Organization

- PS 1-74 "Construction and Industrial Plywood", American Plywood Association
- PS 20-70 "American Softwood Lumber Standard", American Lumber Standards Committee
- PS 73-77 "Carbonated Soft Drink Bottles", Glass Packaging Institute

The Department has agreed to sponsor the development of a Voluntary Product Standard for the production of carbonated soft drinks in glass bottles, which was requested by the National Soft Drink Association. It has been determined that this standards project meets the six requirements for

Department sponsorship stated in § 10.0(b) of the mentioned Procedures.

The following standards will be retained by the Department until January 20, 1984, to permit the orderly transfer of sponsorship of such standards from the Department to the identified organizations.

- PS 56-73 "Structural Glued Laminated Timber", American Institute of Timber Construction
- PS 67-76 "Marking of Gold Filled and Rolled Gold Plate Articles Other Than Watchcases", Jewelers Vigilance Committee
- PS 68-76 "Marking of Articles Made of Silver in Combination with Gold", Jewelers Vigilance Committee
- PS 69-76 "Marking of Articles Made Wholly or in Part of Platinum", Jewelers Vigilance Committee
- PS 70-76 "Marking of Articles Made of Karat Gold", Jewelers Vigilance Committee
- PS 71-76 "Marking of Jewelry and Novelties of Silver", Jewelers Vigilance Committee
- PS 72-76 "Toy Safety", American Society for Testing and Materials

In accordance with § 10.13 of the mentioned Procedures, notice is hereby given of the withdrawal of the following standards. This action is taken in furtherance of the Department's announced intentions as set forth in the August 30, 1982, notice to withdraw these standards. The effective date for the withdrawal of the standards will be March 21, 1983. This withdrawal action terminates the authority to refer to these standards as voluntary standards developed under the Department of Commerce procedures. The organizations listed below have assumed responsibility for the standards.

- PS 36-70 "Body Measurements for the Sizing of Boys' Apparel", American Society for Testing and Materials
- PS 42-70 "Body Measurements for the Sizing of Women's Patterns and Apparel", American Society for Testing and Materials
- PS 45-71 "Body Measurements for the Sizing of Apparel for Young Men (Students)", American Society for Testing and Materials
- PS 51-71 "Hardwood and Decorative Plywood", Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers Association
- PS 54-72 "Body Measurements for the Sizing of Girls' Apparel", American Society for Testing and Materials
- PS 63-75 "Latex Foam Mattresses for Hospitals", American Society for Testing and Materials
- PS 66-75 "Safety Requirements for Home Playground Equipment", American Society for Testing and Materials
- CS 151-50 "Body Measurements for the Sizing of Apparel for Infants, Babies, Toddlers and Children (for the Knit

Underwear Industry)", American Society for Testing and Materials

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Karl G. Newell, Jr., Office of Product Standards Policy, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234, Telephone: (301) 921-2368.

Dated: January 6, 1983.

Ernest Ambler,

Director.

[FR Doc. 83-827 Filed 1-19-83; 8:45 am].

BILLING CODE 3510-13-M

Office of the Secretary**President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control; Open Meeting**

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Public meeting of the Executive Committee of the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control.

SUMMARY: The President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control was established by the President pursuant to Executive Order 12369 of June 30, 1982, and extended by Executive Order 12398 of December 31, 1982. The Executive Committee of the Survey is chartered by the Department of Commerce as a public advisory committee in accord with the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

The purpose of the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control is to conduct a private sector survey on cost control in the Federal Government and to advise the President, the Secretary of Commerce, and other Executive agency heads with respect to improving management and reducing costs.

Time and Place

February 4, 1983 at 11:00 a.m. The meeting will take place at the U.S. Department of Commerce Auditorium, First Floor, Herbert C. Hoover Building, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230.

Agenda

- (1) Receive a status report on activities of the President's Private Sector Survey.
- (2) Establish a Subcommittee of the Executive Committee. The purposes of the Subcommittee are: (i) To review the recommendations submitted, including task force reports and public comments, and (ii) determine which recommendations should be made to the President and Departments and Agencies.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: To accomplish the President's objective that the survey be funded, to the

PS 67
THE
PARKER
PEN
COMPANY

26 September 1980

Ms. Sara Wimsatt
Office of Standards Information,
Analysis and Development
U. S. Department of Commerce
National Bureau of Standards
Washington, D.C. 20234

Re: Reliance on the 10% minus tolerance
of paragraph 3.3 of PS 67-76 for items
marked "1/20 12K fold filled"

Dear Ms. Wimsatt:

In follow-up to your letter to me of 18 July 1980 on this subject, I am enclosing a copy of an Advisory Opinion letter to me dated 22 September 1980 from the FTC Bureau of Consumer Protection. Please note that the subject reliance is misplaced in the opinion of the Bureau. The advisory opinion is sound and well reasoned and would undoubtedly be followed by the Commission in a matter presenting this issue. I have sent a copy of the advisory opinion to Mr. Windman of Jewelers Vigilance Committee.

Very truly yours,



Howard M. Herriot
Legal Counsel

kp
Enclosure

cc: Mr. Joel A. Windman, JVC

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20580

BUREAU OF
CONSUMER PROTECTION

SEP 22 1980

The Parker Pen Company
219 East Court Street
Janesville, Wisconsin 53545

Attention: Howard M. Herriot, Esq.
Legal Counsel

Dear Mr. Herriot:

This is in response to your written request for an advisory opinion concerning the proposed marking of a pen product as "1/20 12 kt. gold-filled," when the product would actually contain 10 percent less gold than 25 parts per thousand of gold to base metal, relying on a 10 percent minus tolerance provided for in paragraph 3.3 of Voluntary Product Standard PS 67-76 promulgated by the Commerce Department's National Bureau of Standards.

The Commission's Guides for the Jewelry Industry, as your letter notes, explicitly state that the requirements relating to the marking of industry products are subject to the tolerances applicable thereto under the National Stamping Act (15 U.S.C. §294, et seq.), and to the exemptions under Commercial Standards CS 67-38 and CS 47-34 (later revalidated by the Commerce Department as Voluntary Product Standards PS 70-76 and PS 67-76, respectively). The exemptions provided for in the commercial standards relate to jewelry components such as springs, posts, nuts, rivets, etc., that are recognized in the jewelry trade as not appropriate for consideration in any assay of gold content. The guides, however, do not refer to tolerances provided for in the commercial standards. The guides, therefore, are explicitly made subject to the specific statutory tolerances allowed under the National Stamping Act, while also recognizing the exemptions prescribed in the commercial standards.

Because of the rather clear language of the guides in this respect, we interpret them as being subject only to those tolerances established by the National Stamping Act. We also consider that the proposed form of marking, that is, applying a 10 percent minus tolerance in the situation presented, would have the capacity and tendency of deceiving purchasers as to the quantity of gold in the article.

The particular commercial standards in question were revalidated by the Commerce Department on April 12, 1976. Subsequently, on October 1, 1976, Congress enacted an amendment of the National Stamping Act that provides for greatly-reduced tolerances for gold products. The amendment, referred to as the "Gold Labeling Act of 1976," is to become effective on October 1, 1981. The imminent tightening of the statutory tolerances for gold products would appear to be an additional argument against a more expansive interpretation of the guides at this time.

The opinions expressed herein are rendered at staff level and have not been reviewed or passed on by the Commission.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ralph J. Carrigan", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Ralph J. Carrigan
Attorney
Division of Marketing Abuses

RECONSTITUTED STANDING COMMITTEE
for
PS 67-76, Marking of Gold Filled and Rolled Gold
Plate Articles Other Than Watchcases

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Mr. Terrance J. Hamilton
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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Consumer Council
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July 1, 1975

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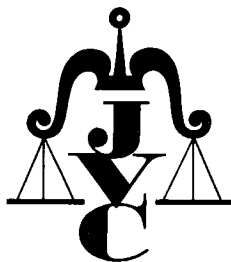
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JEWELERS VIGILANCE COMMITTEE, INC.

A non-profit association to advance ethical practices founded in 1912

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June 7, 1978

Please refer to our File No. 2571J

Mr. C. W. Devereux
Technical Standards Coordinator
Standards Development Services
United States Department of Commerce
National Bureau of Standards
Washington, D. C. 20234

Dear Mr. Devereux:

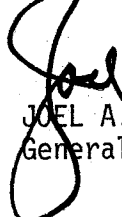
I have your letter of May 31 (received this date) enclosing a copy of the new ISO project on jewelry.

ANSI does list us for mailing purposes; however, our address is incorrect, and we did respond to Ms. Rand and a copy of our reply is enclosed with this letter.

Our letter indicates that there are various laws which would restrain an industry from standardizing matters which may be subject to the antitrust laws, and, as you know, we always seek to stay within the confines of the laws of our country regardless of what other countries may do.

Let's continue to keep in close contact.

Sincerely,


JOEL A. WINDMAN
General Counsel

JAW:mf
Enc.

2571J

April 27, 1978

Your File No: Jewelry (ISO/TS/P-143)
Please refer to our File Nos. 2571J and 2872J.

Ms. Barbara C. Rand
Administrative Assistant
International Operations
American National Standards Institute, Inc.
1430 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 10018

Dear Ms. Rand:

This will acknowledge your Memorandum dated May 15, 1978, received this date, concerning comments requested by the International Organization for Standardization.

The Jewelry Industry in the United States has specific standards which are governed by the Federal Trade Commission, and, as I am certain ANSI is aware, the antitrust laws of the United States are a vital factor in requiring industry to conform with governmental standards rather than industry standards.

Various regulations of the United States Government are now being revised, and when this revision is completed, perhaps we may be able to bring IOS up to date with the requirements of the United States Government.

In any event, the Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths of America shown on your "Canvass List" is a member of CIBJO, and this organization is keeping the jewelry industry apprized.

federal register



National Bureau of Standards
FIVE COMMERCIAL STANDARDS FOR
JEWELRY MARKING
Voluntary Product Standards

This is notice that the following five Commercial Standards are being republished in the current Voluntary Product Standard format, under the Department's "Procedures for the Development of Voluntary Product Standards" (15 CFR Part 10, as revised; 35 FR 8349 dated May 28, 1970):

CS 47-34, "Marking of Gold Filled and Rolled Gold Plate Articles Other Than Watchcases" (PS 67-76).

CS 51-35, "Marking Articles Made of Silver in Combination with Gold" (PS 68-76).

CS 66-38, "Marking of Articles Made Wholly or in Part of Platinum" (PS 69-76).

CS 67-38, "Marking Articles Made of Karat Gold" (PS 70-76).

CS 118-44, "Marking of Jewelry and Novelties of Silver" (PS 71-76).

The new Voluntary Product Standard designations are given in parentheses. Titles remain unchanged.

Dated: April 6, 1976.

ERNEST AMBLER,
Acting Director.

[FR Doc.76-10414 Filed 4-9-76;8:45 am]

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